

MASS PICKETING SPREADS IN PENNA. MINE FIELD

"Defend Daily Worker," Is Call Issued by Workers (Communist) Party Plenum

WORKERS URGED TO RESIST NEW LEGAL ATTACK

Striking Coal Miners Voted Support

With stormy ovation the closing session of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday made its reply to the indictments of the federal grand jury attempting to suppress the central organ of the Party, The DAILY WORKER.

Calling upon the entire membership of the Workers (Communist) Party and its many sympathizers to rally quickly as one man to the defense of the DAILY WORKER as the only revolutionary daily paper in the English language in the whole world, and as the press organ of leadership in the present vital struggles of the American workers, the plenum adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Again the black forces of imperialism have launched an attack to crush the DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily in the world.

A Challenge.

"The very existence of our revolutionary daily in this period of wholesale attacks against the labor movement has been a challenge to the capitalist class and all its agents.

"The history of capitalist reaction against the labor movement follows a logic of its own. The first blow is always delivered against the most advanced section in an effort to destroy the most potent rallying force for mass resistance to capitalist tyranny. This was the method used in the present drive against the labor movement. The heaviest blows were delivered against the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement in order to clear the way for an assault upon the balance of the labor movement.

Unmasked Workers' Enemies.

It is a tribute to the vitality of our Party that we have been able to maintain The DAILY WORKER in spite of this drive. Our daily has borne the fiercest attacks of the whole capitalist class as expressed in its state power. It has unmasked before the workers the reactionary combination of employers, police, the courts and the treacherous trade union officials who endeavor to deliver the working class bound and gagged to the capitalist class. Wrote after wage of reaction rolled over our Daily, but still it stands firmly because of the devotion of our members and sympathizers.

Must Repel Attack.

"The new federal warrants against members of the editorial and business staffs of The DAILY WORKER come at a time when the reactionary officialdom of labor and the American Bar Association have entered into new conspiracies to bind the labor unions to the chariots of the warmongers.

"This attack comes at a moment when The DAILY WORKER is under the severest financial strain. The Central Committee of the Party calls upon the membership and all sympathizers to do all in their power now to help our DAILY WORKER to meet the crisis of combined police attack and the financial strain which endangers its life.

This latest attack must be repelled and The DAILY WORKER must emerge stronger than ever from the fight in order to meet the tremendous tasks before us.

"The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the Party members and the working class to rally at once to the support of The DAILY WORKER in order that we may be able to survive and to lead the fight against our enemies, the class enemies of the workers and farmers of this country."

The enthusiastic response of the assembly was indicative of a determination on the part of all to see the fight thru. Many declared that the fight to preserve the life of the DAILY WORKER was the fight to make the Party truly a mass Communist Party.

The Plenum also adopted a resolution pledging full support to the striking coal miners of the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields and the Colorado field and welcoming the development of mass picketing in Pennsylvania.

The resolution declared that the development of mass picketing in this region proves the splendid fight-

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"Fight!" Is Passaic Answer to Unemployment



Even the workers' children are aiding their fathers in the struggle against the present extreme unemployment situation. This shows the workers' families demonstrating in the streets of Passaic where a meeting of unemployed workers was held last Saturday. A council was elected at this meeting to join with the New York unemployment council to fight together.

Save the Daily Worker and Dunne, Miller, Bittelman

The DAILY WORKER is facing extinction at the hands of the United States courts, instruments of American capitalism. Wm. F. Dunne, Alexander Bittelman and Bert Miller are awaiting re-arrest on charges which involve thousands of dollars in fines and hundreds of thousands of dollars for carrying on the legal fight to save the three arrested Communists from five years apiece in federal penitentiaries.

Only the united support of the whole militant American working class can save these men from jail and The DAILY WORKER from destruction. Rush contributions. Every cent is needed to rescue Dunne, Bittelman, Miller from the clutches of American capitalism and save militant American labor's only daily paper.

A. F. L. OFFICIALS IN SHAM BATTLE

Open Shoppers Carry on Attack

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—While the officials of the United Mine Workers, forced by the increasing pressure of the rank and file to make a pretense of action, are accusing the largest mine owners and railroads of the country of a conspiracy to destroy the miners' union and the whole labor movement, officials of the American Federation of Labor are dallying here with plans for "legislative" pressure on congress.

The Whole of "Labor."

Nearly one hundred representatives of various international trade unions and Central Bodies will meet here today at A. F. of L. headquarters to work out a legislative program which will tomorrow be presented before the Judiciary Committee of the senate. The labor officials are to appear in favor of the Shipstead anti-injunction bill.

The meeting today is the second in a series which William Green, president of the A. F. of L. has announced will be the means of "fighting" the injunction menace. On Sunday in New York, Pres. Green and a number of international union officials sought to convince a mass meeting of trade unionists that "legislative" pressure was the best means of combating the injunction. So lame and manifestly unconvincing were the words of the labor officials that the audience jeered and booed the speakers. Shouts were raised for a labor party and "real action."

"Never Again," Says Green.

It is reliably reported that Green will never again come to address a rank and file mass meeting at New York City. Those close to Green report him to have remarked: "The workers of New York are too smart for us."

On Friday a tentatively scheduled meeting will be held at which the officials of the United Mine Workers will "present" their case against the railroads and mine owners before the Committee on Interstate Commerce. John L. Lewis, president of the union, who more than anyone else is being held responsible for the plight of the mine workers, is here

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Central Committee of Workers Party Makes Important Decisions

The plenary sitting of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party at its closing session yesterday adopted unanimously the theses of the Political Committee on the present situation and the tasks of the Party. Also unanimously passed were resolutions on the trade union tasks of the Party, condemning the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the struggle in the coal fields, and for defense and aid of The DAILY WORKER against the attack of the federal government. The resolution on anti-imperialist work was referred to the Political Committee for redrafting.

AWAIT RE-ARREST IN NEW ATTACK ON THE DAILY WORKER

Support Is Urgent for Legal Defense

The DAILY WORKER is threatened with extinction. Without sufficient funds to meet the terrific costs of the litigation which its enemies have forced on it, with insufficient organization, and menaced by legal suppression, The DAILY WORKER can only be saved if the united support of militant American working class rallies every dollar and every ounce of strength to save William F. Dunne, Alex Bittelman and Bert Miller, from the federal jails.

No date has been set for the reopening of the case against the three arrested men. The federal authorities reserve the right to strike when they are fully prepared.

Halt Only Temporary.

The release of Dunne, assistant editor of The DAILY WORKER, Miller, former business manager and Bittelman, former editor of the magazine section of The DAILY WORKER, is merely a temporary halt in the official plot to crush the only English

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WM. GREEN HEADS LABOR "SELL-OUT"

Will Testify for Bill Enslaving Workers

Announcement by Julius Henry Cohen, Chairman of the Bar Association Committee which is carrying on a campaign to put over a national anti-strike law, that Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will come here in person on Feb. 16, to testify in favor of the proposal, is the first official confirmation that the A. F. of L. officials intend to go through with the proceeding in spite of the considerable opposition which has been developing against the bill.

The Bar Association Committee, it is known, has carefully refrained from disclosing any of the unfavorable comment which has come to it from many parts of the country. An atmosphere of approval of the proposal has been created by a steady issue of propaganda from the office of Attorney Cohen. While it is true that the reactionary officials of the labor movement have indicated their

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SOCIALISTS DEFEND RADIO WAR-TALK

Marine Who Lauded Nicaragua War, Professional Strikebreaker

In an effort to explain its action in allowing J. Robert O'Brien to speak unanswered in defense of the United States intervention in Nicaragua over the Debs Memorial radio station here, the secretary of the Debs Memorial Radio Fund has written a long letter to The DAILY WORKER.

An account of the use of the Debs station by O'Brien was published in The DAILY WORKER last Monday. The letter of explanation, signed by G. August Gerber, secretary of the fund, follows in part:

"J. Robert O'Brien, chairman of the Americanism committee of the S. Rankin Drew Post of the American Legion, and Mr. Horace G. Knowles, one-time member of the United States diplomatic corps, and generally regarded as an able critic of United States policy in Latin America, were scheduled to debate over WEVD on the subject, 'Are We Right or Wrong in Nicaragua.'"

"As you should know, for the past number of weeks WEVD has been broadcasting a series of talks pre-

Third Degree Torture Is Used Against Coal Miners

"When we young fellows go on the picket line, we sing strike songs and shout yells like 'don't sell your heart and soul for a lump of coal' and many of the scabs walk out," Amedeo Sabitini, 19-year-old militant picket leader from Harwick, Pa., said in an interview yesterday.

The young miner was sent as spokesman from the coal fields to the city-wide relief conference called by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee for Saturday at the Labor Temple, 244 E. 14th St.

The Workers' International Relief is co-operating with the relief committee.

Call Out Police.

"They know we get results, so the state police are called out to keep us quiet," continued Sabitini. "The only words we are allowed to say are 'strike on.' They let the older men talk as much as they want, though. If any of us talk loud, they threaten to arrest us on charges of disorderly conduct. They tell us what to say and how to say it," he declared.

"One state cop told me that the first time he gets a chance, he'll 'send me on a long ride' because the work I do isn't 'liked around here.'"

Use Third Degree.

The state troops arrest any miner who is active on the picket line as a "suspicious character" and put him through a painful "third degree," according to Sabitini. "I was picked up three times, and that 'third degree' is no joke. They twisted my arms and legs and shook up every bone in my body. Then they put me in a hot-box—the temperature is about 128 degrees. It takes two days to go through this torture, and after they let me go, each time I had to be taken to the doctor for a 'shot' to steady me. I could hardly walk."

The New York Women's Miners' Relief conference donated \$2,000 for relief in the strike area, it was announced yesterday. Hundreds of women in New York are collecting

food and clothing for the strikers' families and pledges of \$1 a week "to keep a miner's child alive." Many women delegates will attend the enlarged relief conference.

Jakubieck, Editor Of "Obrana," Dead

Jerry Jakubieck, editor of "Obrana," Czechoslovak weekly organ of the Workers (Communist) Party died in the Lenox Hill Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

LINDBERGH GETS RAZZED IN HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 7.—Opposition to the United States were sharply manifested today at the reception here to Charles A. Lindbergh who arrived yesterday from Santo Domingo.

Anticipating that the feelings about American imperialism, the United States sent two naval battleships to intimidate the opposition party and to strengthen the support of President Luis Borno, puppet of the American financiers.

Despite these precautions two leading editors of Haiti refused to attend the reception in Lindbergh's honor. Their papers were suppressed at once by the government authorities. On Lindbergh's arrival a large number of banners carrying the words, "Vive Santino" were carried through the streets.

2,000 MINERS ON MARCH FOR FOOD AND STRIKE AID

Militancy Is Unbroken By Hardship

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Mass picketing has spread to some of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. mines and to the Vesta Mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Jones-Laughlin Steel Co.

More than 2,000 miners and members of their families marched through California, Pa., about 8 miles from the West Virginia border, yesterday, hunting, begging or shouting for food. Most of the crowd moved back and forth through the town several hours, returning later in groups to their empty cupboards at home.

Militancy Unbroken.

Intense suffering has not broken the militant spirit of the union miners.

Efforts on the part of professional strike-breakers and the coal and iron police to incite hungry miners and their families to violence are unceasing. A school house fired on by strike-breakers while classes were in session has been reopened under guard.

ILLINOIS MINE PACT ENDS SOON

Will Discuss New Pact With Coal Bosses

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—April 1 sees the end of the separate agreement signed last October between right wing leaders of District No. 16 of the United Mine Workers and the coal operators. The Illinois miners' leaders betrayed the miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio in the heat of the great battle which is still going on. A commission composed of Rice Miller and H. C. Perry, president and vice president of the Illinois operators, and Harry Fishwick and William Sneed, president and vice president of District No. 16 of the United Mine Workers, is now meeting in an attempt to negotiate another agreement to take the place of the one about to expire. By the agreement signed last October, the miners in such mines as the Illinois operators chose to reopen were taken back under the Jacksonville wage agreement, except for work around the machines.

Conditions against which the miners had long battled were accepted by the reactionary Lewis henchman in charge of District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers, in their haste to help the Illinois operators over the October to April period when the operators' sales are greatest.

Now that the operators have been tided over their busiest period by the generosity of Fishwick and Sneed, they are in a position to make harsher demands than ever.

COLO. STRIKERS REPUDIATE MOVE

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 7.—Wiser heads have apparently prevailed among the leaders of the I. W. W. conducting the coal strike in this state, it was indicated today when the State Executive Committee of the striking miners heeding the protests of thousands of miners who stand firm in their intentions not to enter a mine until their demands are met, recalled the order issued yesterday for a vote on changing the strike to a strike on the job. It is apparent that the danger of this false and

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AMEDEO SABITINI.

LOVESTONE CONTINUES ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AT WORKERS PARTY PLENUM

SECOND INSTALLMENT.
 "Comrades: In examining the economic situation one prime question comes before us. It is a fact that mass production and efficiency coupled with the splendid resources of the country and with the intense exploitation of the workers has been the reason for the American prosperity. This mass production and efficiency have continued all the time and are increasing even now.

"Why is it then that we have an economic depression today? In 1926 we had less mass production and efficiency than we have in 1928. But in 1928 the economic trend is downward and in 1926 it was positively upward. We cannot answer this question unless we examine the basis of the fundamental trends of American economy. It may appear in certain phases abstract, but we must approach it in a thorough way and we will then understand why it is that with mass production and efficiency continuing to increase, the depression continues to deepen.

Auto Increase Competitive.
 "First of all, let us examine the situation in the automobile and building industries. The automobile and building industries have been two of the outstanding buttresses for American prosperity in the last five years. The bourgeois press boasts of increasing production in the automobile industry. Only to the superficial observer is this an index of prosperity. This evidence of prosperity. The fact of the matter is this: the automobile market is essentially saturated. The increase in automobile production today is a competitive increase. It means a sharpening of the war between General Motors—which controls 46 per cent of the retail sales—and Ford. In this war with the resulting cheapening of prices it is the workers who will pay. The burden of the war between General Motors and Ford will fall on the shoulders of the workers through wage cuts, through increased speedup and even in cases, I believe, we may subsequently have lengthening hours even in this highly efficient industry.

In Building Industry.
 "Take the building trades: Without delving into statistics let me say that the saturation here is about as complete. One of the leading authorities on building construction has declared that we have not had such a dangerous situation in the building business for fifteen years.

Credit and Speculation.
 "The second force making for the present deep-going depression is to be found in the super-abundance of credit. This leads to speculation. Notice the tremendous increase in brokers' loans. In 1927 we had an increase in

brokers' loans of more than one billion dollars over 1926. The excessive flow of capital into the stock market is proof of the fact that industry—productive industry—in the United States does not enable the owners of large portions of capital to secure sufficient profits and therefore this capital goes into the stock market for speculation. The stock market's buoyancy is therefore not due to increased production, a trend toward increased profits. It is certainly not due to increased wages. It is due primarily to the superabundance of capital or as the bourgeois economists vulgarize it to 'cheap money.' 'Cheap money' is a very inaccurate and wrong way of expressing it. For the overwhelming masses of the country money is never cheap.

Gold Exports.
 "Thirdly, the export of gold. Recent months have indicated a substantial increase in the trend toward export of gold from the United States. In 1927, for the first time since 1919, the United States was an exporter of gold. In this year American capitalism 'lost' more than \$150,000,000 of gold. That is, the export exceeded the import by this quantity. There have been two reasons for the Federal Reserve policy to export gold. First of all there has been a danger developing in the United States from too much gold. As the

bankers say, too much credit is as dangerous as insufficient credit particularly for a capitalist country working on the gold basis. The first reason for the recent trend in the export of gold is the superabundance of capital at home. The second reason is that some of the European countries have already succeeded in stabilizing their currency to such an extent, with the help of these very gold shipments directed by the Federal Reserve Bank, that it now pays American capitalism to ship gold to Europe. This speculation growing out of the superabundance of capital is worrying the bourgeoisie, and the Federal Reserve Bank is now raising the discount rates.

"Within the last few days not only Chicago but Richmond, New York and other banks have raised their discount rate. In the question of gold exports we have a fundamental contradiction which the bourgeoisie of this country cannot solve. When there is a surplus of gold there is a danger of inflation. When there is insufficient gold, money rates are high, business failures follow, wage cuts are the order of the day and unemployment comes on mass for the workers.

Instalment Buying.
 "The fourth force is the following. Here we have the question of instalment buying. Instalment buying has been most highly developed in Ameri-

ca as a means of stimulating and promoting artificially the period of prosperity. It serves the role of an oxygen-inhaler into the economic body of American capitalism. Instalment buying, say such economists as Professor Seligman, is perfectly sound form of commercial loans. This is nonsense. In commercial loans there are tangible assets.

"In commercial loans there are tangible assets; unusually good collateral to guarantee payment. In instalment buying the best that the bourgeoisie can have is a mortgage on the future purchasing power of the workers, a mortgage on the future wages of the workers. Wages are the only collateral which the working class can afford or can be held to as a class. In 1927 instalment buying totaled the tremendous sum of six and a half billion dollars and the Morris Plan loans, with which no doubt many of you are well acquainted, was last year more than a billion dollars. This is also a form of financial, instalment, over-selling. The contradictory effects here are very marked. Today instalment buying may still serve as a force for protracting prosperity, but tomorrow, when the contradictions of capitalist economy become deeper and stronger, this very force of instal-

ment buying becomes a powerful factor to sharpen and deepen the crises because the credit disaster then is not merely limited to the top but goes all the way down the line to the lowest members of the bourgeoisie society even to the unskilled and semi-skilled. It is our opinion that instalment buying has already seen its best days as a force for protracting prosperity.

Decreasing Exports.
 "Fifth: Basic changes in the trend of the foreign trade of this country are noticeable. The maintenance of exports is essential for American prosperity. The export industry has been developed primarily during the war and in the immediate post-war period, not only thru the fact that American imperialism was able to seize markets, but also to the fact that huge credit extensions were made to them. If the export industries should suffer it would mean, therefore, not only that these industries alone suffer, but that the whole credit system would be undermined. When the whole credit system of the country is undermined the whole circulation system of bourgeois society is poisoned.

"Recent months like November and December indicate signs of decreasing exports to Europe. We may and will have months of increasing ex-

ports to Europe but that is not basic. What is basic is the following: The manufactured goods, instead of food and raw material, are increasing their proportion of American exports. What does this mean? This means that we are laying the basis for a decrease in our exports to the European capitalist powers, which in themselves are highly developed in manufacturing.

"This means that American capitalism, American imperialism must increase its exports to the Orient, primarily, because there they have a greater need of manufactured goods. It follows from this that American imperialism comes into sharper clash with European capitalist powers not only in the European market but especially over the market in the Orient. Both mean increasing competition for American imperialism."

In yesterday's installment of Comrade Lovestone's report in THE DAILY WORKER, he was quoted as saying that unemployment in New York State was less in December, 1927 than in December, 1921. This was an error. He said, not that unemployment, but that employment in New York State was less in December, 1927, than in December, 1921.

The report will be continued in tomorrow's issue.

"DEFEND DAILY WORKER" IS CALL OF PARTY PLENUM

Labor Urged to Resist New Legal Attack

(Continued from Page One)
 ing spirit of the miners and their families is not dampened by the efforts of the union officials to prevent an open challenge to the anti-union injunction menace.

The Monday evening sitting of the plenum completed the discussion of the report of the Political Committee, after which Comrade Wm. Z. Foster made his closing remarks on the question of the trade union work of the Party.

This was followed by the summing up of the discussion of the Political Committee's report and theses by Comrade Jay Lovestone, executive secretary. This lasted until 3 a. m. Tuesday, with the meeting hall still crowded with party functionaries, present as guests of the Central Committee. Full reports of the summing-up speeches will be given in the DAILY WORKER as soon as space permits.

Colorado Organizer Speaks.

Hugo Oehler, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of Colorado district, whose activities in the present struggle of the coal miners of that state caused him twice to be imprisoned within a few weeks, addressed the Central Committee. The Colorado strike, if it has not the same importance as the much larger struggle of Pennsylvania and Ohio, nevertheless assumes great significance. Among the reasons for this, said Oehler, is the fact that coal is the dominant industry in that state.

"The I. W. W.," said Oehler, "took leadership in this strike because the policies of the officials of District 15 of the Miners' Union have been nothing but sabotage of the cause of the mine workers. John L. Lewis' officialdom in Colorado has been consistently and brazenly helping the operators to reduce the wages of the mine workers. When it comes to the interests of the miners these officials do not show any semblance of initiative.

Spanish-American Workers.

"Of the 10,000 coal diggers involved in the strike more than half are Spanish-American workers. They are showing their splendid fighting quality. They are standing firm.

"We can say that the Workers (Communist) Party has played and is playing an important role in the struggle, doing good work in the matter of relief and carrying thru its policy of front-line work.

"Of course the dominant force in that state is the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. This corporation has done all possible thru the industrial commission and thru the anti-picketing law to destroy all capacity of the workers to resist intensified exploitation.

"The state forces under Gov. Adams are applying the entire machinery in operation against the working class. It is becoming apparent more than ever before what the role of the state is.

Recalls Ludlow.

"The recent massacre at the Columbine mine is the follow-up of the Ludlow massacre of fourteen years ago.

Mass Picketing Weapon.

"For the striking workers the dominant weapon is mass picketing. If mass picketing can be revived into a vigorous reality, the strike can be given new life. Without it there would be an end to the hopes of the workers."

Wolfe Speaks on Trotskyism.

Bertram D. Wolfe on behalf of the Political Committee yesterday gave an extensive analysis of the opposi-

Daily Worker Letterhead Forged to Frame Up Workers

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MORITZ J. LOEB, M.

Chicago, Ill., December 5, 1927

D. Hajnal,
 Secretary Hungarian Bureau
 Workers Party of America.

Dear comrade:—

You are aware of the fact that the time for the Proletarian Revolution is near, and that every dollar contributed by the movement towards the liberation of the Hungarian Working class brings us closer to our ultimate goal—the world revolution.

Therefore—the Executive Committee has unanimously decided to send additional money to our comrades in Hungary, and you are instructed to forward to comrades Stuka and Vassa twenty five hundred dollars. The money to be taken from the funds of the Hungarian Bureau.

You will immediately report this matter to the secretary of the Hungarian Bureau at the Communist International and also inform the comrades in Hungary that more help will be forthcoming very soon.

Yours for the world Revolution
 and the Soviet Republic of H,

Walt Carmon



With the above THE DAILY WORKER publishes today the sixth of the forged documents prepared by Nosowitzky and his forgery mill for the Hungarian government, in order to frame up revolutionists in Hungary. The crudeness of the letter and the impossibility of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. sending instructions and money to the Hungarian Communist Party, since it is only the business and literature department of the Workers (Communist) Party, makes this latest document laughable. Walt Carmon, whose name is signed to the letter, served as circulation manager for THE DAILY WORKER at this time.

tion in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, more especially its reflex in the United States. Characterizing the Trotskyist phenomenon as having its social base in the pessimism of the petty-bourgeois elements in the population of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Comrade Wolfe said that the Central Committee of the American section of the Communist International is absolutely firm and unanimous in condemning the Trotskyites unconditionally. This reversion to Menshevism on the part of Trotsky's following could find support among the ordinary workers.

In the United States, Comrade Wolfe declared, the Communist Party is almost 100 per cent in its unanimity of condemnation of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and he details from various sections of the country to show the insignificance of size of Trotsky's straggling and confused following in the American Party's ranks.

The speaker showed how the slanders of the opposition against the Soviet Union were used by the capitalist press as all enemies of the working class to aid in the preparations of the imperialists for war on the Soviet Union.

A resolution of the Political Committee on the subject was adopted unanimously.

What all agreed was the most notable session ever held by the Central Committee of the American Communist Party came to its end with the singing of the International.

An agit-prop and organization conference will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

Wm. Green Heads Labor Sell-Out Plan

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 support of the measure, it has been made to appear that the whole trade union movement is in favor of it. A systematic barrage of letters have been sent in to the Bar Association by groups of open shoppers and labor hatters such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Industrial Council, etc. In addition, it was announced, the socialist party with Jacob Paniken as spokesman has indicated approval of the bill. Only the Communists are opposed, it was announced by Cohen. This, however, is only a half truth. It is noteworthy that thus far no labor union has come out in favor of the bill, while many scores have expressed their bitter opposition.

Labor Fakers Line Up.
 Besides Green, Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civil Federation, is expected to testify in favor of the bill when the hearing takes place on Thursday of next week.

Woll yesterday referred to the proposal as "a definite indication that a better understanding for labor is on the way." This announcement follows immediately on a previous statement that Woll had become the spokesman for a committee of 53 of the largest trusts, banks and anti-labor associations which is to take steps for the working out of a plan of "rationalization" in industry as a result of which several hundreds of thousands of workers, especially miners, will be eliminated from industry in the interests of "efficiency."

A. F. of L. Officials in Sham Battle

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 in person to testify before the committee. With over 15,000 families of the striking miners evicted in Pennsylvania alone, criticism of the mine union officials for their avoidance of any constructive program and for their attempt to "fight" the mine owners by means of sham battles at Washington, is now said to be coming to a head.

Employers Line Up.
 The Pennsylvania Railroad, the B. & O. Railroad, the New York Central R. R., the "Katy" Rock Island, Frisco and Burlington R. R. are among those who are given as leading the conspiracy against the unions. Information will be brought out, it is announced, which will prove that the influence of the railroads and mine owners has extended so far as to exert pressure by the General Motors and other concerns on firms which have attempted to do business with mine owners which are dealing with the unions.

ALIEN PROPERTY FRAUDS.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An alien property bill introduced by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday provides for return of 80 per cent of the alien property seized during the World War, and the retention of the other 20 per cent pending the settlement of American claims against Germany. The bill has already passed the House. Gross fraud in the Alien Property Custodian's Department has been shown.

THREE ARRESTED LEADERS EXPECT RE-ARREST SOON

Dunne, Bittelman and Miller Await Jail

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 daily which militant American labor possesses. Reports are growing that a new attempt is about to be made to railroad the three arrested Communists to five-year prison terms in Atlanta or some other federal prison. The details of the conspiracy, which was disclosed when the three Communists were led handcuffed into court by federal detectives, has been carefully prepared for months in advance and it is well understood that money is no object in crushing THE DAILY WORKER financially and in sending its editors to the penitentiary.

The action of the federal authorities threatens THE DAILY WORKER with extinction, the Justice Thatcher, U. S. Circuit Court, has temporarily released Dunne, Bittelman and Miller on \$1,000 bail each. When federal detectives slipped handcuffs on the Communist leaders yesterday the first step in shackling THE DAILY WORKER had been taken.

The growing militancy of the American working class, the increasing strength of the left wing in the trade unions, have infuriated and terrified the American capitalists, and they are determined to use every means at their disposal to stifle the voice of the militant labor movement.

The charges of violating the postal laws which have been brought at the instigation of a number of patriotic and military societies acting on the instructions of large open shop employers and the United States government, are merely flimsy pretexts for attacking THE DAILY WORKER and silencing the workers' press by imprisoning its staff and breaking it financially thru the imposition of fines too heavy to bear and litigation expenses totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The capitalists and their militarist henchmen know that the workers will fight to keep the prisons from swallowing their leaders for five years altho hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent in the legal struggle. They know that the workers will spend their last cent to keep the walls of the capitalist jails from closing around Dunne, Miller and Bittelman and they believe that they can drain the resources of the militant American labor movement in the struggle.

If the three arrested Communists are convicted a dangerous precedent will be established for future persecutions of the labor and progressive press, and the American reactionaries thru their representatives in the court are making every effort to jail their victims and establish this precedent.

At the former trial in which charges were brought against the same three men, it was declared in open court that the case was an attempt to crush the workers' press and that the charges were an excuse for destroying the power of militant American labor. "That the charge is purely fictitious, is obvious in view of the fact that the original charges were made by the Military Order of the World War and the Keymen of America," it was declared at that time.

Dunne, Bittelman and Bert Miller, are free today but are awaiting re-arrest at any moment.

Detroit Y. W. L.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—The Detroit Young Workers (Communist) League Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 19, at 2:30 p. m., at the New Workers' Hall, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue.

Radio Speaker A Strikebreaker

(Continued from Page One)

the difference in opinion on the distribution of time, it was, therefore, arranged, that since both sides could not be presented at the same time, that both sides nevertheless be presented, and Mr. O'Brien was accorded the privilege of speaking first, which he did on Saturday evening. Mr. Knowles is to present the anti-imperialistic arguments on Thursday evening, February 9th, at 9:15.

O'Brien a Strikebreaker.

The letter was received by THE DAILY WORKER yesterday. Altho the letter promises that Station WEVD will broadcast tomorrow night a belated reply to O'Brien's defense of the Nicaraguan invasion, it cites only the military phase of the record of the man to whom the Debs Memorial Radio Fund offered the use of its station.

O'Brien devoted much effort to the open-shop attempt to break the Passaic textile strike in 1926-27. He was paid \$1,000 for these efforts, which consisted in part of assistance in the organization of raids on the strikers' headquarters. He aided also in an attempt to frame Albert Weisbord, the strike organizer. In connection with this attempt he tried to persuade an associate to commit perjury by testifying that the strike was being supported through the out-worn bugaboo, "Moscow gold." He also urged the arrest of Robert W. Dunne, Esther Lowell and Robert Wolf when they spoke at Passaic.

The officers of the board of trustees of the fund are Norman Thomas, chairman; Morris Hillquit, treasurer, and Gerber, secretary. Thomas is a member of the editorial staff of the New Leader, official socialist party organ and was that party's candidate for governor in 1926. Hillquit is the leading member of the national executive committee of the socialist party. Gerber is secretary of the socialist party of New York.

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COLORADO MINERS REPUDIATE MOVE

(Continued from Page One)

astrous tactic has become clear to the rank and file among the miners.

Sentiment against the state police has become strong following the verdict of the coroners' jury which placed the blame squarely on their shoulders, for the Walsenburg killings of January 12, and it is indicated that they will file murder charges against themselves to eliminate the chances for a court inquiry. Following the killing of two miners after a parade on January 12, a Walsenburg jury declared the State Police guilty of the unprovoked murder, stating that they showed no regard for human life. Despite the jury's action, no arrests of state police have been made.

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STRIKES SPREAD DESPITE TERROR BY MILITARISTS

Arrests, Searches Are Continued in Canton

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7.—Martial law was declared today in the native section of the city where the authorities fear a workers' uprising. Troops are patrolling the streets of the city and numerous arrests have taken place.

The move was forced by numerous strikes which have persisted in spite of the attempts of the authorities to curb them. The unrest among the workers was caused by the recent anti-union activities of the Nanking government, the arrest and execution of union leaders.

According to current reports, the Nanking government has concluded the agreement with the Standard Oil Company of New York and the British-American Tobacco Company to prevent strikes against these firms in return for a loan of \$6,000,000. Reports of the agreement have been current for some time.

CANTON, Feb. 7.—Scores of workers have been arrested here after a series of house to house searches. More than two hundred workers and students were executed yesterday.

INVENTIONS IN USSR INCREASE

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The commission in charge of inventions has been 3 years in existence. During that period it received 22,063 projects from inventors. About 8% were absolutely useless. Of the others, some were of minor importance. About 4,000 are valuable and recognized. They are of much importance and were patented. Four thousand inventions in the course of 3 years is an enormous figure.

Before the revolution, about 75% of all inventions were by foreigners, primarily by Germans. Now the inventions by foreigners constitute only 10% of the total, the other 90% are by Soviet citizens. The number of worker inventors increases continuously. In 1924 there were 244 inventions by factory workers. In 1925-26 the number of 617 and in 1927, 1,056.

Dry Fight to Cover Boon for Al Smith

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The ground is being prepared for intensified struggle between the wet and dry forces in the present session of the State Legislature. While chances for a state prohibition enforcement bill seem slight, Edmund B. Jenks, veteran prohibitionist, has indicated a new line of applying the principle of local option in prohibition enforcement. The whole fight however is seen as further playing into the hands of the Smith-for-president boom.

Polish Steel Workers in War Against 12-Hour Day

By S. BELSKAYA.

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The clause in the Working Hours Act in Poland, permitting the lengthening of the working day in cases of national necessity was exploited to introduce into the Upper Silesian steel industry the 10 to 12 hour day, on the plea that only thus could the Polish industry compete with the German. The 10-hour day was at first introduced as a temporary measure for 3 months. The employers and the government, however, with reformist support, were able to keep it up for three years. During the whole of this period the employers did their best to extend the 10-hour day in the steel industry to the other industrial districts—Dombrowsk, Cracow and Katowice.

In the end of November, 1927, a conference of factory-committees from the iron, steel and zinc foundries of Upper Silesia, resolved on the initiative of the opposition, to demand from the government the inauguration of the 8-hour day and in case of refusal or delay—to make it an accomplished fact. The response that this campaign met with among the masses is to be seen even from the reformist press. Strikes occurred in December in two factories with regard to this question. This campaign is going on parallel with the present struggle for the 8-hour day in the steel industry in Germany.

Reformists Aid Bosses.

The present state of the steel and zinc industry in Poland is definitely favorable. The output of iron up to November, 1927 was 607,356 tons. as

TASKS OF C. I. PLENUM

Communist International Session Soon To Attend C. I. Plenum



N. Bukharin, member of the Political Bureau of the All-Union Communist Party, who will help represent his Party at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

RELIEVE MOSCOW HOUSING CRISIS

To Spend More Funds For Dwellings

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Plenum of the Moscow Soviet held on January 3rd gave its serious consideration to the results and prospects of the construction of housing accommodation in Moscow and the Moscow gubernia.

Over 73,000,000 roubles will be spent in 1928 for the construction of workers' dwellings in Moscow and Gubernia. According to the program for the construction of workers' dwellings by the municipality and the co-operatives, 115 houses will be fit for habitation in 1928. Compared with 1927, building operation in 1928 will produce a housing area 24 per cent bigger than last year. From the budget of the Moscow Soviet 5,940,000 roubles will be assigned in 1928 for the construction of hospitals, and 3,750,000 roubles for school buildings.

After an exchange of opinion on this report, the Plenum of the Moscow Soviet declared that in 1927, in spite of a number of difficulties, the plan for the construction of houses, schools and hospitals was fully carried out at the proper time and, generally speaking, in a satisfactory manner. The Plenum pointed out that preparations for building operations in 1928 are taking a normal course.

EARTHQUAKE IN MINDANAO.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—A severe earthquake shock is reported to have shaken Davao Province in the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The province has a population estimated at about 120,000, mostly Moros. The region is mountainous and has been the scene of earthquake seismic disturbance in the past.

Polish Steel Workers in War Against 12-Hour Day

against 254,497 for the same period of 1927: the steel output for the same period rose from 504,839 to 1,042,552 tons. The number of workers employed in the steel foundries was 38,483 in the end of 1926, and 45,769 in the end of 1927. The number of employed in zinc and lead works rose from 10,343 to 12,000. However, the increase of workers employed is relatively less than the increase in output.

The boom in the steel industry was favorable to the development of the campaign for the 8-hour day. The reformists, however, as usual, negotiated with the secretary for Demobilization and the Board of Labor, behind the backs of the workers. The Board of Labor promised to introduce the 8-hour day by easy stages for certain categories, this to be done in full for all categories from August 1928.

Hit Gov't Bill.

At the last conference of factory committees, held on the 29th of December, 1927, and attended by 140 delegates, the question of working hours evoked, according to the reformist press, long and heated discussion, participated in by about 30 delegates. After the reformist majority had broken down the opposition against the government bill and postponed indefinitely the resolution passed in November as to the de facto introduction of the 8-hour day. It looks as if the reformists had been able this time to undermine the imminent struggle and reduce it to a mere pen-and-ink protest.

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—A Pravda editorial devoted to the tasks facing the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International points out that many questions of the utmost importance for the whole international labor movement will be discussed at the Plenum.

"In the face of the growing contradictions between the working class and the bourgeoisie, in the face of the swing of the working class toward the left and the more reactionary attitude of the international social-democracy (including the coalition with the bourgeoisie), the Communist International must strongly intensify its struggle against the international social-democracy for the purpose of gaining large masses to the side of Communism," the Pravda declares.

"The French and British questions will be included. The Plenum will moreover square up total results and take up the question of the political line of the Chinese Communist Party. The Plenum will also discuss the international activity of the Trotskyist Opposition which places its principle stake in activity abroad."

"The Plenum must push the Communist parties into intensifying their activity in denouncing Trotskyism as one of the chief sources of lies and calumnies against the Communist International."

FEDERALS BOMB MEXICO BANDITS

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 7.—Mexican federal troops are employing bombing planes in their campaign against counter-revolutionary bands operating in the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Colima and Aguascalientes. These states have been the center of the recent reactionary outbreaks.

A close watch is being maintained by the troops over all roads, trails and highways. The federal troops are making a determined effort to wipe out the bands and reactionaries who have been terrorizing towns and villages in the four states. Thirty-six persons were arrested Sunday for participating in illegal mass.

TERROR IN CHINA PLEASES GEORGE

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Peace between Great Britain and the world with especial reference to the proposed arbitration treaty with the United States, was stressed by King George today in his speech from the throne opening parliament. King George commented upon the definite "improvement in conditions" in China.

Commenting upon the draft of the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, submitted by Washington on December 29, King George said: "It is being carefully and sympathetically studied by my government in Britain and will be considered in communication with my governments in the dominions of the empire."

Engineers Would Chain Mississippi by Law

Because of the great amount of red tape involved in the Mississippi flood relief, and the resultant inactivity on the part of the government in aiding the victims, a committee of the American Engineering Council, appointed to study the situation, feels that an amendment to the federal constitution might help.

"It is the opinion of this committee," the report reads, "that the authority of the general government to deal with such questions as are involved in the Mississippi River problem should no longer hang upon such slender threads as the general welfare clause or the regulation of commerce clause of the Constitution, but that the Constitution should be amended to confer upon the general government the authority to control and administer the national waters and to assess damages and allocate benefits and costs in connection therewith."

No-War Amendment Is Shunned by Senators

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Frazier resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment to outlaw war, was unanimously rejected today by the senate judiciary committee. The committee voted the amendment down on the ground that it was "not the correct way to end war."

BRITISH TEXTILE WORKERS WAR ON BIG WAGE SLASH

Leaders Forced by Rank and File of Union

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The first conference held early this week between the Textile Workers' Federation and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association ended in a complete deadlock when the union representatives, forced by rank and file demand, refused to make any concessions to the employers' demands that wages be cut and hours lengthened. The union delegates asked that a government inquiry be started into the conditions of the industry.

In opposing the 12½ wage slash the workers' delegation to the conference was carrying out the instructions given it at numerous membership meetings of the textile unions all over the country. The workers had expressed in unmistakable terms that no bargaining be entered into on the question of wages and hours.

The proposed wage cut in the textile industry is only one phase of a general drive against wages, according to A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation.

In an open letter to the Daily Herald, organ of the British Labor Party, Cook attacked the so-called industrial "peace conference" as a definite plan "to commit the workers to an industrial truce with capitalism." Cook points to the general offensive against wages, particularly in the mining and textile industry, as an example of the insincerity of the industrialists.

U. S. REVENGE FOR PORTO RICO MOVE

The fury of the American imperialists against the Porto Ricans who dared show up the real nature of "good will" flight to the Latin-American countries by presenting a protest resolution to Col. Charles Lindbergh was disclosed today in the resignation of Fifield Workman, from the finance committee of the Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico.

Workman, who is a member of the New York law firm of Simpson, Thatcher and Bartlett, promised to do all in his power to cause the withdrawal of American financial assistance from the institute.

He said that he had read the resolution presented to Lindbergh and since American domination was resented he would see that the school is given as little money as possible. He asked that copies of his cable be posted in the school.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 7.—Several of the trustees of the Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico have called upon Governor Townier asking for an explanation of the resolution against American rule in Porto Rico. The governor is reported to have replied that he would ask Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Porto Rican senate, and Speaker José Tous Soto of the house for an interpretation.

Thompson Banquets Cost Workers \$150,000

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Since the inauguration of "Big Bill" Thompson as mayor of Chicago last April at a monster banquet, no less than 30 testimonial dinners, costing \$150,000, have been given here for municipal officeholders under Thompson. Tickets for these dinners, which are known as the "banquet racket," sell at \$5 a piece, and the rank and file of the city employees are forced to "come across," when asked to buy a ticket. Where the proceeds of the banquets go to is still a question.

Rapid Transit

A rapid transit system, extending from Bayonne to Fort Lee, New Jersey, and connecting New Jersey with Staten Island and New York City, is being planned, according to an announcement by the North Jersey Transit Commission. The route will connect with 178th St. via the Hudson River Bridge to be built from Fort Lee.

Moncada's Son Joins Gen. Sandino's Army; Takes Part in Fight

MANAGUA, Feb. 7.—General Moncada, the Liberal leader who sold out to the United States by signing the pact of Tipitapa calling for disarmament of his own victorious army, is embarrassed by the action of his son Aguilera Moncada, in joining the army of independence under General Sandino. Young Moncada has already taken part in several engagements.

General Moncada at first attempted to deny the rumors of his son's action, but reports have recently been confirmed.

INDIA BOYCOTT SPREADS

Growth of Protest Strike Believed Likely

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—Spread of the Indian general strike to every province visited by the Simon Statutory Commission is forecast here as the boycott of British goods which has swept the country since the massacre of demonstrators last Friday in Madras and Calcutta has aroused the fury of the Indian masses.

The British authorities admit that they are facing a serious situation and confess that the general strike and the unity among Indians of all shades of political opinion has upset the calculations of the British officials both in England and in India.

A rumor that Lord Irwin, the present viceroy of India will return to England to discuss the serious condition in the country, resulting from the arrival of the Simon Commission, are being persistently denied by the India office. It is admitted, however, that the state of the "viceroys' health may necessitate the granting of a leave of absence."

The ferment among the Indian masses is reported to be intense and the British police are being increased throughout the country. The murder of the demonstrators in Calcutta and Madras has whipped the fury of the Indians to a white heat and the activity of the British troops indicates that they are preparing for unrest.

Persian Authorities Shut Mission Schools

TEHERAN, Feb. 7.—The refusal of the American missions to teach the Moslem faith or abstain from teaching the Bible in their schools has caused all mission schools to be closed down by the Persian government. The English missions have still managed to keep their schools open but it is expected that these, also, will be shut within a short time. No agreement is foreseen between the Persian authorities and the missions.

Chile Fascists Won't Allow Quake Warnings

The latest act of the Chilean fascist government is a ban on earthquake forecasts, according to a despatch from Santiago. Chile has long been subject to tremors which spread terror among the population. The Minister of the Interior has forbidden the publication of warnings against the shocks.

Ruhr Miners Demand Increase in Wages

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The Bochum Free Miners' Union, the largest union in the Ruhr, has announced that it will terminate its present wages and overtime agreement on April 1st. With the mechanization of the Ruhr mines, workers have been subjected to speed-up conditions. The miners will demand a wage increase when a new agreement is negotiated, it is understood.

Baumes Urges Stricter Laws for Offenders

More and stricter laws in the prosecution of criminals were urged in a speech at the Government Club by Senator Caleb H. Baumes, chairman of the state crime commission and author of the anti-labor criminal law code which bears his name. The Baumes laws provide for life imprisonment for "habitual offenders." A worker arrested a number of times for picket duty can be framed up under them.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Fire in the 70 year old Barrow Manor Private Hospital imperiled the lives of 15 bedridden patients early yesterday morning. The patients were removed with difficulty.

Fascist Envoy to Chi.



Commander S. E. Zinini, appointed by Mussolini as black-shirt "minister" to Chicago. Zinini has served the interests of the fascists in Chicago under the more modest title of consul-general.

SPAIN NOW SCENE OF OIL STRUGGLE

Petroleum From Soviet Union to Aid Shortage

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The arrival of the first oil shipments from the Soviet Union is expected to relieve the gasoline shortage from which the Spanish oil monopoly appears to be suffering. The contract with the U. S. S. R. calls for the purchase of 60 per cent of the Spanish oil needs in the Soviet Union.

The oil war is seen behind the move of the American state department in protesting to the Spanish government against the taking over by the monopoly of stocks and equipment formerly belonging to American interests. Great Britain and France are making similar protests in the interest of their oil magnates.

The value of the American and other foreign oil companies exceeds the total capitalization of the state monopoly, it is reported, and the Spanish trust has devised a partial deferred payment scheme for compensation.



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JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN BATTLE ON CHINA TARIFF

Nanking Reactionaries Bargain With Tories

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7.—Conflict between Japan and Great Britain over the Chinese customs tariff loomed yesterday when T. V. Soong, finance minister of the Nanking government, conferred with A. H. Edwards, acting inspector general of the Chinese maritime customs, on the question of a change in tariff duties.

Japan, it is understood, is strongly opposed to the proposed plan to declare a transitory 12½ per cent tariff effective until the end of December. Japanese industrial interests, which have been facing a depression, would be severely hit by an increased Chinese tariff, since China is an extremely important market for Japanese manufacturers.

The conflict over the negotiations follows a long diplomatic battle over Peking customs, when Japan attempted to secure a favored commercial treaty from Chang Tso-lin.

Report on USSR Will Be Given in Chicago Feb. 17

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union will report Friday, Feb. 17 at 8 p. m. at a meeting to be held at Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren St. by the American Committee on Information About Russia.

The speakers will be John Brophy, United Mine Workers Union; Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; Peter Jensen, Machinists Union; Lillian Herstein, American Federation of Teachers; Samuel Levin, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and Carl Haessler, Typographical Union. Dr. John A. Lapp, will preside.

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State Cops Fail to Appear Against Penn Mine Relief Chairman They Jailed

MINERICH ARREST MADE AT POINT OF POLICE GUNS

Terror Fails to Halt Aid to Miners

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7. — Anthony P. Minerich, chairman of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, who was arrested on January 31st while addressing a large audience of miners and other residents of McDonald, was released by Justice McKnight of Houston on February 2, when the state police failed to appear against him.

In the course of his speech at McDonald, Minerich denounced the strike-breaking injunctions issued by coal company owned judges to prevent the strikers from picketing the mines. He quoted the late Samuel Gompers, who often announced publicly that he would not obey an anti-labor injunction. "To hell with injunctions," was the slogan of Samuel Gompers," Minerich said, "and on this point I am in thorough agreement with the late president of the A. F. of L."

Troopers Point Guns.
Before Minerich had a chance to continue his speech six state troopers rushed up to the platform and with guns pointed at the speaker placed him under arrest and ordered the meeting to disperse. There was no disturbance, except what was created by the police. The audience passed out of the theatre, where the meeting was held, expressing indignation against the action of the state cossacks.

Released on Bail.
After spending a night in jail Minerich was released on \$25 bail furnished by a resident of Canonsburg. The police declared that the serious charge of "inciting to riot" would be preferred against him, he was only booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The object of the arrest was to hinder the good work now being done for the striking miners and their dependents by the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, and to terrorize the miners.

Relief Urgent.
Relief for the striking coal miners and their wives and children is urgently needed to enable them to continue the struggle. Send all contributions to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following resolution calling on the workers to "defy injunctions" was adopted at a recent meeting of Local Union No. 971 of the United Mine Workers. It has been forwarded to the DAILY WORKER from Yorkville, Ohio, under the seal of the local and signed by President Jack Bell and E. A. Nunley, secretary:

Resolution:
Whereas, the employers in their determination to destroy the trade union movement of the country, do not stop at any object; and

Whereas, in their attack on the trade union movement they are openly assisted by the government, by means of injunctions, Sheriffs, Marshalls and even troops; and

Whereas, the use of injunctions has become so widespread that it constitutes one of the gravest dangers confronting the organized American working class; and

Injunction Menace.
Whereas, government by injunction, especially through the injunction issued in connection with miners strike by the courts in Pittsburgh and Steubenville, is becoming a serious menace and must be combatted by all organized labor since otherwise the trade union movement will be completely destroyed;

Wherefore be it:
Resolved that this local union No. 971, U. M. W. of A. of the Yorkville, Ohio, goes on record in support of the recommendation of Brother Green, President of American Federation of Labor, to "defy injunctions" and recommends that the daily rule, get together in conference, in order to devise ways and means of fighting this menace to the organized labor movement.
This resolution will be sent to President William Green, Miners Journal, Daily Worker and to the local press."

Worker Is Not Allowed to Visit Ellis Island

That the U. S. Department of Labor officials discriminate against trade unionists was charged yesterday by Stephen Shalagan, member of the Marine Firemen, Oiler and Water Tenders' Union.
Shalagan said when he visited Ellis Island Sunday afternoon to see a friend he was asked to produce an identification. When he showed the official in charge his union book he was barred while other visitors were admitted. No other reason was given for refusing him admittance.

La Guardia Admits Mine Conditions Insufferable



Even Fiorello La Guardia, representative at Washington, found that all reports of insufferable conditions in the coal fields were true. He is shown here inspecting the miserable tunnels in the mines at Curry, Pa., in which the miners are forced to work in darkness many hours a day for little pay.

Bosses in Pittsburgh District Store Machine Guns for 'War'

By W. J. WHITE.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—To the man with a militaristic mind this city is conveniently divided into three main sectors of operations. Allegheny on the north is divided from Pittsburgh proper by the Allegheny river, over which many railroad and foot traffic bridges are built. While the south hills side of the city is divided from the main part of Pittsburgh by the Monongahela River. Over this river, as in the case of the Allegheny, there are many bridges so situated that they reach the main parts of the city. In the Allegheny sector of the city thousands of workers are located and the same thing prevails in the south side of the town. Up and down both sides of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers the most concentrated wealth-producing and commodity-producing mills and factories are located.

"War" Plans.
Some time in the future the Allegheny river is going to be one sector of a great ship canal lining up the northern lakes with the Ohio river and thru that source make up a water-carrying highway—from the Atlantic ocean coming thru the St. Lawrence river and the Welland canal into the Allegheny river and thru the Ohio into the Mississippi river and into the Gulf of Mexico. This is among the plans of our imperialistic and industrial masters. Of course there is a mighty competitive battle to be settled between the men who have money invested in the railroads and the industrial lords who aim to get their products to the oceans by the cheapest method of transportation. This battle must be settled between the giants who are now definitely locking horns in this contest in which either one or the other will go down and out, and the waterway to the gulf come under the domination of the strongest groups of capitalists.

The city was recently instructed by the department of war to raise its bridges over the Allegheny river. The officials were given a certain time in which to do this work, and if this were not done within limit of time set, city officials were to pay a heavy fine, for each day the bridges were not raised.

For Machine Guns.
Two of these bridges are already constructed, under the orders of the war department, while the third has the foundations for it already in the river. On each end of the two bridges already finished, there is placed in a strategic position about 250 feet from each end of the bridge, on each side, a small stone building for the operation of machine guns. On top of each of the stone forts is a place where snipers can be placed to pick

off anyone who might menace the operation of the guns. The bridges on each end are clear of all obstructions for from 200 to 250 feet, so that the machine gun operators will be able to pour a stream of lead into the ranks of any body of men who might get it into their heads to try to storm the bridge. While from the well protected interior of the upper story of the forts the sharp shooters can pick off those who menace the machine gun handlers from the roof of surrounding buildings.

That these forts are constructed for the defense of these bridges from an onslaught of some foreign enemy, does not fall within the dreams of even the wildest of our jingoists and one-hundred-per-centers. Then why if not for the invading Jap or Anglo-Saxon, do we see all this precaution and preparation on the part of our strategists in the war department? There is only one other solution for this question, and that is, that those who do the thinking for our master class, see in the future, whether distant or near, a time when the workers and wealth producers on these rivers may wish to join forces in a common cause. Under the directions of the men who own the means of wealth in these valleys, or under the directions of those who do the thinking for these men their mind has travelled far enough into the future to see the time coming when they will need the protecting barrier of forts and machine guns, and the cover of those who man these forts and guns.

The Future!
Already the sounds of that far off near distant time is beginning to rumble up and down these valleys. The wealth-owning class have already made up their minds to wipe out the protection furnished to the worker by the union organizations—aimed to help the worker to protect his hours of labor in the mills, mines and factories. Slowly but surely it is dawning upon the consciousness of the worker that in order to protect his living conditions and his wage he must be organized.

"Destroy the unions," is now the slogan of the owning class in the industrial heart of the United States. The war on these unions is now raging. The blindest can not help but see what this smashing up of the union means to the worker, and as this consciousness dawns up on the worker, the battle must become sharper and sharper. The minds of those who do the directing for our masters have projected far enough into the future to see the ultimate day down when even the befuddled and misled worker can no longer be

WASHINGTON OK'S CENSORSHIP ON NICARAGUA WAR

Nicaragua War Protest Stamp Barred

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. — Censorship of political discussion, as instanced in refusal to permit passage through the mails of the words "Protest Against Marine Rule in Nicaragua," on sticker-stamps placed on the backs of envelopes, has been officially upheld by Postmaster General Harry New.

Without explanation of how the libel and indecency section of the federal penal code is strained to cover political discussion, New hands down his ruling, in which he refers to the anti-imperialist slogan as a "Sandino stamp." His letter is the signal to the federal prosecuting machinery in New York to attempt to punish the members of the Anti-Imperialist League for issuing and sending these slogan stamps through the mails.

Complete Approval.
"The ruling made by Solicitor Donnelly," says New, "against permitting the use of the so-called Sandino stamp on United States mail, has my entire approval."

"It is a manifest absurdity to permit political agitators and advocates of various governmental policies to utilize the United States mails to propagandize the public and to institute a comparison between the refusal to permit the use of the Sandino stamp, and the permission to grant it in the case of those who would use it in the fight against the spread of tuberculosis is too ridiculous to be entitled to a moment's consideration."

"The use of the Sandino stamp on United States mail will not be permitted."

U. S. a "Wet Nurse."
Thus an arbitrary censorship against the use of the open mails by "advocates of various governmental policies"—in direct violation of the law and constitution—is set up by the Coolidge administration nine months before the presidential election.

Machine Displaces More Coal Miners

CADIZ, Ohio, Feb. 7.—A new labor saving device in coal mining is expected to cause a further large increase in unemployment in the coal regions. A new 550-foot deep shaft mine adopted here will dispense with dump and tipple crews. Coal is poured into the cage automatically when the elevator reaches the bottom of the mine. When the cage is loaded, it is brought to the surface, where it automatically dumps its load over the screens.

kept in leach. When that day dawns as dawn it must, then I say the owners will be very badly in need of forts and machine guns and the protection of those slaves whom they can buy up with their stolen surplus wealth.

Verily our masters are looking into the future!

Winter Garden Artists Models

WINTER GARDEN presents JOE C. ALSWORTH'S "ESCAPE" with LESLIE HOWARD BOOTH Th. W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:40
Broadhurst Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE ARLISS in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

DRACULA

5th Ave. 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"BETTER THAN THE BAT"

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES with GEORGE M. COHAN

National Theatre, 41 St. W. 5th Ave. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with Ann Harding-Rex Cherryman

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March 15—Stringwood Ensemble
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April 12—Tollefson Trio
Violin, Cello, Piano
Special subscription price to students & workers—Six Concerts—1 DOLLAR.
Tickets at office of People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square, or at School, Evening of Concert.

DRAMA

Field of Music Revolutionized by Scientist of Soviet Russia

WHEN Leon Theremin waved his right hand before an antenna projected upward and his left hand before another in horizontal loop arrange-

ment on the reverse side of the small cabinet and a actually made music without the aid of bow, keyboard or mouthpiece last Thursday evening at the Engineers' Auditorium, we were amazed.

Everybody had heard that this professor from the State Institute of Technical Physics of Leningrad had proved his contention that music could be created "out of the ether" merely by controlling the field of static electricity. But not until the clear, pure tones of the entire audible tone-scale were actually produced, and vibration added through the rapid movement of the left hand thus conferring richness and color to the tones. Did the reality and immensity of the invention dawn upon us.

Theremin, through his interpreter, Dr. S. T. Quimby of Columbia University, explained the scientific basic principles of his discovery in an introductory address on "New Trails Blazed in the Art of Musical Creation."

Utilizing electricity, Theremin said, a field of static electricity is created about the two antenna (similar to that responsible for the raucous sound heard when the knot of an ordinary radio is turned). Since the human hand is a conductor of electricity, when it enters this field around the aerial, the volume is withdrawn into the hand, thus the pitch becomes higher and the intensity of tone regulated and controlled by the movement of the hands to and from the antennae. The sound is actually made in the cabinet and transmitted through the loudspeakers.

From the amazing screech of static, Theremin created tones whose intensity ranged from the softest and most delicate pianissimo to a thunderous and impressive fortissimo. The tones suggested the clarity of the violin, the richness and depth of the violoncello, the fullness of a contralto human voice, the clarinet—even the tonal quality of the flageolet.

With the aid of the first pupil of "ether music," J. Goldberger, Theremin presented a varied program of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Scriabine, Glinka, Saint-Saens, Rubinstein and Schubert. The Russian inventor attempted to correlate color, simultaneously varying hue with his music. However, there is nothing either new or startling about this correlation, and the results were uninteresting.

Both Theremin and his pupil do not claim to be musicians. Much of the time they played out of tune. Since the music is created through the movement of the hands, it flows in

AMUSEMENTS

Winter Garden Evs. 8:30, Mats. Th. W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
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EXPOSE WATER CRAFT SCANDAL IN LONG ISLAND

Rockaway Rates Boosted Exorbitantly

A charge has been made by Rockaway residents that the Long Island Water Corporation has been selling them water at \$25,000 per million gallons for which the corporation had paid but \$133.

William Bullock, a resident of Long Island, in a letter to Mayor Walker, charged that the Long Island Water Corporation was controlled by the same financial interests, the Equitable Coach Co., to which the Walker administration had voted the bus franchises for Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. Bullock charged that favoritism and political pull were behind the water corporation's brazen overcharges, by which it is collecting illegal millions from the residents of Long Island.

Over-Charge Shown.
He enclosed a copy of a bill rendered to residents by the Long Island Corporation which charged \$1,257 for 503 gallons of water, at a rate of two and a half cents per gallon, or \$25,000 per million gallons. This bill would be but 67 cents if the Rockaways had a city water supply system.

Students Killed
ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Two students of Cornell University were killed and six hurt in an automobile collision near here yesterday.

the auspices of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia in conjunction with the exposition they are conducting at 119 West 57th St. —B. R.

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- 3209 (La Boheme (Puccini), Selections, Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.25 (Edith Lorand and her Orchestra. The charm of Edith Lorand's Orchestra is well evinced this month. Puccini's opera, "La Boheme", founded upon the celebrated novel of Henri Murger, is delightfully melodious. It centers about the love of Mimi and Rudolph.
- 3210 (Mignon-Overture (Thomas), Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.25 (Grand Symphony Orchestra. Mignon is a delightfully tuneful opera. The overture as an independent concert selection has always been very popular as it abounds in the delicacy and grace for which Thomas the composer was famous.
- 3211 (Raymond-Overture (Thomas), Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.25 (Grand Symphony Orchestra. The electrical Raymond Overture has all the reality of a concert performance.
- 3212 (Trio No. 1 in D Minor (Mendelssohn), Andante con moto 12 in. 1.35 (Trio No. 1 in D Minor (Mendelssohn), Scherzo. Edith Lorand Trio.
- 5123 (The Battle Symphony or Wellington's Victory at Vittoria (L. van Beethoven) Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.50 (Played by Dr. Weismann and the Orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin.
- 5129 (Er der Herrlichkeit von allen (Schumann) 12 in. 1.50 (Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with piano. Du Ring an meinem Finger (Schumann) Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with piano.
- 5130 (Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg (Prize Song "Morgenlich leuchtend", Rich. Wagner. 12 in. 1.50 (Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra. Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg (Am stillen Herd zur Wintertzeit) Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra.
- 5131 (Don Juan-Overture (Mozart), Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.50 (Dr. Weismann & the Orch. of the State Opera House, Berlin.
- 5127 (Aida (Verdi), 2nd Act, 2nd Scene, "Gloria all' Egitto, ad libito" By 1 and 2. Berlin State Opera House Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike, Emmy Bettendorff, leading first soprano.
- 5128 (Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni), "Regina coeli, laetare" (Gloria hymn), Part 1 and 2. Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with Berlin State Opera Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike.
- 3204 (Light Cavalry (Suppe), Overture, Part 1 and 2. 12 in. 1.25 (Grand Symphony Orchestra.

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TAMMANY BLUFFS ON I. R. T. STEAL

Opposition Against Fare Increase Urged

By ROBERT MITCHELL.
Threats of action in the state courts, city operation of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines, injunction proceedings, secret conferences, hints of definite and certain action—these and many other indirect promises by the officials in the city hall, Mayor Walker in particular, have filled the air during the past few days in an obvious effort to convince the "people" that great efforts are being undertaken by the city fathers to save the fast fading five cent fare.

No Secret.
Those in "on the know" understand that precisely nothing is being contemplated by the Tammany officials. At the Tammany, wigwag on E. 14th St., it is openly stated between friends that the "sardines" who ride the subways may continue to believe the fiction that Tammany is protecting their interests.

As an instance Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, one of the chief henchmen of the New York democratic machine yesterday introduced a bill in the Albany legislature providing that a five cent fare must remain on the transit lines of the city. No one thus far has taken this move or any of its predecessors seriously.

L. R. T. Move Advances.
In the meantime the Interborough plan to apply for a court order to prevent any attempt to stop the enforcement of an increased fare goes on to its appointed hour on March 8.

It is well known that nothing of importance happens within the Tammany domain in Greater New York without the previous sanction of the barons of the Tammany machine. This means, of course, that the increased fare move of the I. R. T. could have been planned only with the knowledge and consent of the Tammany politicians. It is further pointed out that the injunction which the Interborough will seek can likewise be secured only with the sanction of Tammany.

As an example of the truth of this claim, it is further pointed out that the application by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce for an order to restrain the increased fare move was promptly denied simply because it was against the policy of the Tammany machine, working with the traction interests. The Bronx order was sought at the request of followers of former Mayor Hylan who is now "on the outs" with the democratic ruling power.

Yesterday District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party issued a statement in which a call was made to the workers of the city to unite in a mass effort to protest against the increased fare steal as the only means of preventing the hold up. Organization of the traction workers was likewise urged as one of the steps in the united campaign against the Tammany Hall-traction combine.

Oriental Booth for Labor Defense Bazaar

Chinese and Japanese workers will have a special booth featuring Oriental craftsmanship at the annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense which takes place from March 7 to 11 at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Delicate vases, porcelains, gorgeous kimonos and exquisite pictures will be among the articles on sale.

The United Council of Working Class Women have reported to the bazaar committee that they have sent out an appeal to their members for activity.

Amalgamated Cutters Form Progressive Club

An organization called "The Equity Clothing Cutters' League" has just been formed by the progressive members of the Cutters' Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. A circular has just been issued to the members of their union, declaring their intention of working for the improvement of conditions in the union and the industry.

The platform of this organization is also set forth in the leaflet. In addition to other aims, the most important ones are the abolition of the temporary and permanent jobs; a system by which the employers try to destroy the solidarity of the workers, and the reestablishment of equal division of work, democratization of the union, and the cessation of favoritism by the union officials in the matter of giving jobs to the unemployed. Registration of all unemployed is demanded, with the distribution of jobs in numerical order.

Another plank in their platform is the organization of a campaign to procure the 40-hour week in the men's clothing industry.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Secretaries Attention!
Beginning next Monday announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER office before 9 p. m. on the day before publication.

Downtown L. L. D.
A meeting of the Downtown L. L. D. will be held tonight at 35 E. Second St. at 7:30 p. m.

Lecture on Children.
Mary Hartlieb will talk on "The Public School and the Working Children" tonight at 8 p. m. at the meeting of Council 18 of the United Council of Working Class Women.

Present Miners' Case.
A mass meeting for miners' relief will be held Monday at 715 E. 138th St. at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Lower Bronx Labor Center. The speakers will be Fred Feldman, national secretary, Workers International Relief, and Louis A. Baum, secretary, Photographers' Workers' Union.

Lecture on Evolution.
Nicholas Wozniak on "Evolution and Revolution" tonight at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Communist Party at 350 W. 25th St.

Concert and Dance Tonight.
The Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance tonight at the Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Bike Sunday Morning.
The Junior Section of the Friends of Nature will hike Sunday to Sleepy Hollow. The hikers will meet at 242nd St. and Van Cortlandt Park at 9 a. m. Fares will amount to 50 cents.

U. C. W. C. W. Theatre Party.
The United Council of Working Class Women will hold a theatre party at the Yiddish Art Theatre, Feb. 18. Tickets are obtainable at the council office, 40 E. 11th St., Room 622.

L. L. D. Banquet.
The annual banquet of the International Labor Defense will be held for five days beginning March 7, at New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St. All articles and contributions should be sent to 789 Broadway, Room 422.

Lecture in Lower Bronx.
C. Marmor will lecture on "The Change in Family Relations and the Role of the Woman in Industry" Friday, Feb. 17, at 715 E. 138th St. under the auspices of the United Council of Working Class Women, Council 2.

Freiheit Singers' Dance.
The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and dance Saturday, Feb. 23 at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Portia will Lecture Friday.
Juliet Stuart Portia will lecture on "World Problems Today" at the Harlem Workers Forum, 143 E. 103 St. on Friday Evening.

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QUEENS STRIKERS FACE INJUNCTION

Move to Break Iron Workers' Fight

A temporary injunction prohibiting picketing was served yesterday on George E. Powers, organizer of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, which is conducting a strike at the Garmon Iron and Bronze Works, 63 Davis St., Long Island City. The strike has been on for the past two weeks. It was called as a result of the bosses' attempt to run his plant on an open shop basis.

The injunction order was signed by Judge Edward Byrne, of the supreme court and directs the union to appear in the Queens County Court on Friday morning to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The plant has been operating on a union basis for the past ten years. "We will continue our picketing in spite of the injunction," Powers said last night. "We will not be intimidated in our fight for the right to protect the workers."

PLAN NEW DRIVE AT CLOAK MEET

Hundreds of active members of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union met Monday at an enthusiastic meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. and drew up plans for intensified activity against their International officials and the bosses, who have succeeded in wrecking the union in an effort to remove the militant left wing leadership.

Sasha Zimmerman, and Louis Hyman, leaders of the Joint Board rendered reports on the present status in the union.

Julius Portnoy, treasurer of the Joint Board, proposed plans to intensify activities for the Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers.

Capmaker Open Forum to Discuss Unemploy- ment Fund on Thursday

"Unemployment in the cap trade and the unemployment fund," will be the subject of the discussion to be held at an open forum called for Thursday, immediately after work. The meeting is called by the progressive members of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, at the Progressive Labor Center, 103 E. 14th St.

Considerable resentment has been shown by the capmakers who are largely unemployed at this period, against their union officials. The reason for this is the fact that the unemployment benefit previously received by the unemployed workers has suddenly stopped.

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Sign Painters' Union Member Praises Red Army and Courts

Arriving in New York from an extensive trip thru the Soviet Union, M. Greizer, a member of the Sign Painters' Union Local 230 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, was impelled by his enthusiasm for the first workers' republic to come to the office of THE DAILY WORKER yesterday to ask that some of the things that he had seen be recorded.

Greizer went to the Soviet Union as a member of the rank and file delegation of American workers, who recently returned with a report on their experiences here. The delegation as a whole came back to this country Dec. 25, whereas Greizer remained longer and returned on Feb. 1.

Thru the Ukraine.
When the delegation left for America ex-congressman Earnest Lundeen, a Farmer-Laborite from Minnesota, and Greizer decided to stay for an extensive tour thru the Ukraine Soviet Republic.

Greizer was particularly interested in telling about two important phases of the Soviet Government which he believed were not stressed enough and some sections completely left out of the official report of the delegation. These are the Soviet courts and the Red Army.

Due to special interest in the courts manifested by his fellow traveler Lundeen, who is a lawyer by profession, Greizer was able to observe in detail the court system and its construction.

A Metal Worker.
In a visit to Kharkov, the capital city of the Ukraine, the two visitors had an interview with the supreme court justice in that city. Chairman of a presidium of 5 supreme court judges, the justice was himself a metal worker formerly. He explained the general principals and machinery of the Soviet courts.

There is no jury system in the Soviet Union, Greizer said. Instead all the courts have a presidium of judges to

FUR CHAIRMEN TO NEGRO PROTEST MEET THURSDAY MEETING HELD

A shop chairmen meeting will be held at the headquarters of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers Union tomorrow evening immediately after work. Letters were sent out by the union yesterday not only to those who are serving as shop chairmen now, but also those workers acting in that capacity during the years of 1926 and 1927.

"The time has now arrived," says the letter, "when those workers who have gained valuable organizational experience during the bitter struggle of 1926 and 1927 should again lead the workers in a struggle against their enemies."

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Blinder, USSR Violinist, to Play Here Saturday

Naoum Blinder, eminent Russian violinist, will give his first American concert Saturday evening at 8:30 p. m. in the lecture room of the Russian Exposition on education, handicrafts, the theatre, science and industry, which is now being held at 119 W. 57th St.

Blinder is professor of violin at the Moscow Conservatory of Music, and has had a brilliant career as a concert violinist in European cities.

In the Soviet Union Blinder is distinguished as a violin soloist for the National Philharmonic Orchestra of Moscow and Leningrad. He is violin soloist of the "Orchestra without a Leader," an organization of distinguished musicians in Moscow.

WORKERS PARTY ACTIVITIES

Secretaries Attention!
After Monday all announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER office before 9 p. m. on the day before publication.

Concert to Greet Students.
A concert and mass meeting to greet the students who will attend the three months National Day Training Course will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th St. The speakers will include Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, W. W. Weinstein, Bertram D. Wolfe, Ben Gold and a student. Dorsia will dance.

SS SE FDI
SS SE FDI will meet tonight at 8:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All members should bring along their membership books.

Lecture on U. S. S. R.
The Brownsville Women's Council 7 has arranged a lecture by Sara Razozin, who recently returned from Russia. She will lecture tonight on "The Progress of the Women in Soviet Russia." It will begin at 8 p. m. at 1680 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

SS SE FDI
SS SE FDI will meet tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 126 E. 11th St.

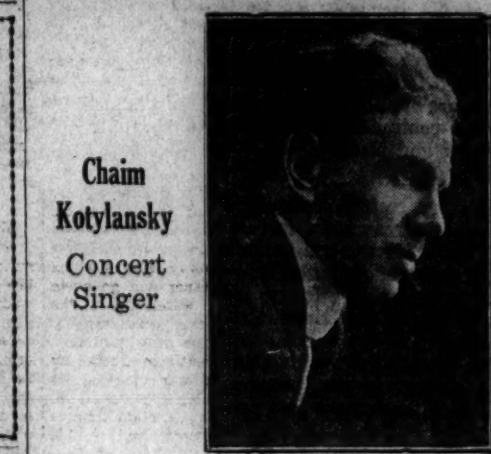
Discuss Negro Activity.
Douglas Walker, director, National Negro Department of the Party will talk on drawing Negro workers in the organization at the meeting of Unit Section 4, tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 44 E. 103rd St.

Discuss Injunctions.
J. Jerome will lead a discussion on "Labor Injunctions" at the meeting of Sub-section 12 tomorrow at 6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Y. W. L. Dance.
The Young Workers League, District 2, will hold a dance, Saturday, Feb. 11 at Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St.

Section 1 Open Forum.
H. Davis, recently returned from the Soviet Union will lecture on "How the Workers Live in Russia" Sunday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 p. m. at the Section 1 open forum, 60 St. Marks Place.

Concert and Dance



Chaim Kotylansky
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th
At the WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE
2700 BRONX PARK EAST.
MIKE GOLD will speak on—"The Effects of
the Machine Age on Literature"
ADMISSION 50c.
Auspices: Co-operative Unit Workers (Communist) Party.

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FROLIC
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WEBSTER HALL
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March 9th, 9 P. M.
The best jazz in town
Bright new costumes!
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THE DAILY WORKER

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Editor.....ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor.....WM. F. DUNNE

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The New Assault Against the Daily Worker a Tribute to Its Power

With the official leadership of the labor movement aiding the fierce drive of imperialist reaction against the American labor movement, with all forces of tyranny combined to chain the whole working class to the policies of the war-mongers, with the growing unemployment aiding this fight against labor, it is inevitable that the revolutionary workers' paper should be singled out for renewed attacks.

The history of capitalist attacks against the labor movement follow a certain well-defined course, beginning with attempts to crush the most advanced section of the working class. This was characterized by the drive in the unions against the Communists and the left wing in the present period of reaction by the combination of employers, the capitalist government agencies and the labor lieutenants of capitalism at the head of the unions. The DAILY WORKER, as the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, as the collective agitator and propagandist as well as the collective organizer of the working class—as the "face" of the revolutionary party—was sentenced to death by the reaction. But, in spite of all the assaults upon our paper, our base in the working class was so strong, our supporters so loyal, so determined that they would defend our paper to the limit of their ability, that all attempts thus far to destroy us have failed.

The mere fact of the existence of the workers' fighting paper in face of this persecution goes to the ruling class, the state; hence the attack is renewed. Again editorial personnel and business management face the courts and the threat of imprisonment; our paper again must fight for its life before the strongest of imperialist despots.

Against this latest attack must be hurled the full power of our Workers (Communist) Party and its sympathizers. The one voice in the English language that is carrying on the fight in defense of the elementary demands of the working class and for the proletarian revolution must not be silenced.

Let every reader of The DAILY WORKER rally at once to the defense of our paper in order that this, the latest of a series of attacks against us, will be defeated and the paper live to carry on

Training Revolutionary Leaders

Aught there will be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 11th Street, at the close of the plenum of the Workers (Communist) Party a reception to the students who are beginning a ten weeks' intensive training course in the Workers School. The students attending this special course represent every district of the country. Of several score applications only eighteen were selected. Only the most active comrades were chosen—those with long records in Party work and pledged to devote their lives to the revolutionary movement.

The fact that such a course is required is a tribute to the growth of the Communist movement in this country and to the realization on the part of the Central Committee of the Party of the magnitude of the tremendous tasks before the working class at the present historical moment. It also indicates an appreciation of the increasing role of the Communist Party in the struggles in the United States, as the official leadership of the labor movement repeatedly betrays the working class in face of the war danger, aids the employers in the ferocious drive against the unions, and tries to help the imperialists prepare the masses for mere vassals and cannon fodder in the next world war.

The present leading cadre of the Party is all too small. There are many posts to be filled in the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class. New districts and important sub-districts are to be opened up, and this special training course will prepare the students to take up these responsibilities when they are trained for that work.

Every branch of revolutionary theory and practice will be dealt with, so that the students who complete the course will be equipped to solve most of the problems that confront them.

When these eighteen have completed their training course, preparations will be made to select other comrades for future courses, so that the Party will be able to train in a short period of time a powerful revolutionary leadership that will be able to fulfill its historical role of leading the working class of this country to victory over the mightiest imperialist power the world has ever seen.

SEAMEN ARE BEATEN UP

Letter Describes N. Y. Church Institute

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
In the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, where the seamen stay or pay for their lodgings nightly workers are being abused right along by the officers in the place. Last night I saw them beat up a worker into insensibility, and knocked three teeth from his mouth. That's the conditions that exist on the waterfront. I myself was barred from the Institute only this morning. I was coming in for my mail; I was grabbed and taken upstairs to their private police department on the third floor and asked all kinds of questions—whether I was a seaman or not. They treated me as if I was a criminal. They have beds there from thirty-five cents to a dollar a night. And if you're not in by twelve o'clock,

you can't sleep there whether you have bought a ticket or not.
—A SEAMAN.
International Seamen's Union, New York City.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
Enclosed find a money order for five dollars, a donation to The DAILY WORKER from the Working Women's Educational Club of Lake County, Indiana.
We held a Tenth Anniversary affair in East Chicago on Nov. 5, at which a little profit was made, and at our last meeting all returns were collected and \$5 was voted to the Daily, while \$20 was sent to the Colorado miners and their families.
—BERTHA GARNER,
Financial Secretary.

THEY READ THE CAPITALIST PRESS



THE RUSSIAN OPPOSITION

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

It was inevitable that the struggle in the Russian Communist Party should lead, as it has, to the expulsion of Trotsky, Zinoviev, and other Opposition leaders from the Party. Their policies show that they have departed from the fundamental Leninism of the Party; their factional methods of struggle aimed to shatter Party unity. Their further remaining in the Party became impossible. All roads led straight to the expulsion climax.

Between the Central Committee and the Opposition the head-on collision is over the most fundamental question, the perspective of the revolution. The Trotsky Opposition, agreeing in substance with the Mensheviks and grossly underestimating the revolutionary power of the Russian workers, contend in effect that the building of socialism in Russia is impossible without the assistance of a victorious proletarian revolution in European countries. The Stalin Central Committee majority, in the true spirit of Lenin, base their policy on the thesis that barring the overthrow of the Soviet government by the international bourgeoisie, the Russian workers can and will build socialism in the Soviet Union. From these two basically different conceptions flow two general policies, covering every phase of Russian economic and political life, domestic and foreign, and conflicting at a hundred points.

Peasant Question.

One of Trotsky's basic weaknesses, which displays his Menshevik tendencies, is in the peasant question. Lenin laid down the great strategy of co-operation between the workers and the middle and lower sections of the peasantry against the capitalists and the rich farmers in the building of socialism. Lenin understood the necessity and possibility of such a working together. Such an alliance is especially vital in a country so strongly agricultural as Russia. To promote it is the policy of the Stalin Central Committee. But Trotsky would depart from this basic strategy. He looks upon the peasantry, not only the "kulaks," but also the middle peasants, as inevitable enemies of the revolution. The peasantry generally, one of the more frank spokesmen of the Opposition, Preobrazhensky, says, are not elements to be co-operated with, under the workers' lead, but "colonies" which the workers have to systematically exploit, through maximum high taxes, high prices, and other drastic measures, in order that they, the workers, can hasten the industrialization and socialization of the country. The reality is that such measures can have only the result of breaking the alliance with the middle and poorer peasantry, strengthening the kulaks, by throwing the middle peasantry into their arms, and pauperizing the poorer peasants and weakening their resistance to the kulaks, and thus undermining the position of the workers themselves.

Trotsky's policy, despite his assertions that it is directed only against the "kulaks," would inevitably strike hardest at the middle peasantry and line them up against the workers. Some of his followers, Smynov in particular, frankly admit this inevitability and accept the idea of a break with the middle peasantry. Their essential position is that this alliance, which they claim is based on the "kulaks," is poisoning the Party with a Thermidorian, counter-revolutionary spirit. They pin their hopes on early revolutionary movements in Europe to offset the increased peasant opposition which would flow from their policy. But such a break, produced by strong anti-peasant policies, would in reality enormously increase the forces of reaction by laying the basis for peasant revolts, by reducing agricultural and industrial production, by encouraging capitalist nations to attack the weakened workers' government. It would expose the revolution to the gravest danger. The present central committee fights the kulaks and the Nepmen successfully. Trotsky's policy would give them the victory over the workers.

Position Familiar.

The position of Trotsky, accepted opportunistically by Zinoviev and Kameney, is the familiar one of the Mensheviks that socialism cannot be built in Russia alone. Hence, Trotsky must argue that socialism is not being built now in Soviet Russia. The outlook of the Opposition is ultra-pessimistic. They see panic and defeat on every side. Where the facts do not justify their pessimism they "interpret" them to suit. Although every visitor, whether capitalist or worker, that visits Soviet Russia marvels at the great advances being made in industrial development and in raising the workers' standards, the Opposition sees no progress and often actual retrogression. It is characteristic that Trotsky has cried panic and failure at every fresh difficulty in the building of Soviet Russia. The acceptance of Trotskyism by the Russian workers would mean to lose faith in their own efforts, to be overwhelmed by pessimism and demoralization.

Trotsky's general policies are wrong; likewise his methods for winning support for them. Crying out for the rapid industrialization of Soviet Russia at all costs, even at the expense of a break with the middle peasantry, Trotsky laid down as a basic condition for industrialization and high production the rapid and radical improvement of the workers' conditions. This opened wide the doors for demagogic appeals to win over the workers. The Opposition made the strongest demands for far-reaching improvements in the wages, hours, working conditions, housing, culture, etc., of the workers. They declared that the Stalin Central Committee, degenerated by kulakism and Nepman, was making great concessions to the peasantry at the expense of the workers. They demanded in a thousand

keys that all this be changed, that these advantages be withdrawn from the peasants and that the fruits of the revolution should go to those to whom they properly belong, the workers.

But the Russian workers were not deceived by this seductive approach. In the recent convention delegate elections the Party rejected the Trotsky-Zinoviev program by a vote of over 99 to 1. The workers were almost unanimously against it. They realized that although their conditions are still hard and many problems confront them, the way to improve them faster is not by the fatal way of war against the broad masses of peasantry but along the main lines of policy now being followed by the central committee. To say, as Trotsky and many of his followers in America do, that there was no discussion of his program is the lamest kind of an alibi for their unprecedented defeat. The fact is that for three years the Russian Party and all its press has been literally saturated with official and unofficial discussion of Trotsky's policies. Its answer to them is a reasoned, categorical, and almost unanimous "No."

The failure of the Opposition to accept the repeated Party decisions on the general question worked heavily against them. They threatened violently the unity and life of the Party. They built groups throughout the Party and set up a disciplined dues-system and apparatus of their own. According to the astounding statements of Kusonikow, a former prominent Opposition leader, they accepted the idea of an eventual split and the formation of a new party and they were bending their course in that direction. They ignored or openly disobeyed Party decisions; they repeatedly repudiated their peace "agreements" with the "CEC"; they held public mass meetings criticizing the Party; they even, as for example Rakowsky in Karkoff, attempted to organize strikes against the Party. Bucharin said, "In general we have here to do with all forms of fighting, with a single exception, that of the armed revolt." The limit was reached, however, in the November 7th celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the revolution, when, calling upon non-Party elements to aid them, they tried to organize a mass demonstration against the Party. The masses rejected them and their demonstration was a pitiful fiasco.

The Last Straw.

This was the last straw. Manifestly the Trotsky Opposition no longer subscribed to the program or discipline of the Party. Their course was strengthening the counter-revolutionary elements in Russia and elsewhere. Widespread demands were made for expulsion of the leaders and this was done. The Party had to defend itself. The dictatorship of the proletariat can be carried through only by a united party, not a party divided against itself. How serious the situa-

tion became was illustrated by Tomski, who said: "Comrades, it may be that under the dictatorship of the proletariat there will be two or three or four parties, but only under the single condition that one party has the power and all the others are in jail. Whoever does not understand that does not in the least understand what is the dictatorship of the proletariat and what is a Bolshevik party." Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kameney and the others have played important roles in the revolution. All acknowledge that. It is a hard necessity that causes the split with them. But their policy no longer made for the revolution, but against it. And just as the Party had to break with Plechanov, Kautsky and many others who at one time performed revolutionary services of the highest value but finally got in the way of the revolution, so it has to break with Trotsky and the other Opposition leaders. One of the most striking proofs of how deeply these formerly widely popular leaders have discredited themselves with the Russian workers is that when they were expelled from the Party there were no strikes, no mass demonstrations of any character. The workers recognized the hard revolutionary necessity of their expulsion. Will the expelled intellectuals ever return to the Party? That depends primarily upon them. They will eventually be taken in provided that they accept the Party program and discipline, but not otherwise.

Serious Problems.

Before the Russian workers stand a mass of terrific problems, in the building of socialism. These are complicated and intensified by the relatively slow development of the proletarian revolution in Europe and by the mobilizing of world imperialist forces against the Soviet Union. To build and protect the Soviet Union is the now central task not only of the Russian workers but of the international working class. Lenin's strategy of an alliance between the workers and the lower and middle peasantry is basically correct for maintaining and building socialism in Soviet Russia. Stalin's policy carries through this fundamental strategy. The workers are making real progress in industrializing Soviet Russia; in improving their own conditions. And with the passing of the years this progress, barring successful attacks from capitalist nations, will steadily increase its tempo.

Child Labor

WASHINGTON, (FP).—The Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, in an appeal for the pending bill to modernize child labor legislation in the district, points out that under existing law a child five years of age may be employed at selling papers or selling pies on the street at all hours of night; children of 14 may be employed at blasting operations or at running elevators, where accidents are most likely.

Negro Workers Political League

By JAMES W. FORD

(District Organizer, American Negro Labor Congress)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.—There has been organized in Milwaukee, Wis., among the Negro and white workers, a working class league for united political action, called the Progressive Labor League. It is now occupied with the purpose of sending a Negro worker to the city council and Milwaukee upon a workers' platform.

Working Class Unity.

There is a council for united political action to which is affiliated all the Negro working class organizations as well as white working class organizations.

Negro Congress Representative Talks.

The Progressive Labor League held a mass meeting here recently. The district organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress spoke on "Workers' Political Action."

He pointed out the industrial significance of Negro workers during and since the world war. He said that Negro workers as a consequence must pay more attention to the proper use of their political power. In shunning politics as a result of betrayal on the part of unscrupulous politicians our general conditions have become worse. He pointed out that the Negro race in America today is threatened with extermination, not as the Indians were exterminated with guns, but thru economic extermination; the lowering of their social, economic and cultural standards. He pointed to the bad housing conditions not only in Milwaukee but in Chicago and in every large city of the country, with high death rates, consequent upon segregation and inability to meet the standards of a modern society because of inadequate wages and jobs.

Negro Workers Used by Bosses to Lower Wages.

While this extermination may not be a conscious effort (on the part of the K.K.K.), it is, however, said the speaker, clearly the direct design of the exploiters of labor to keep a lower group of workers to further reduce the standards of all workers, as a result their conditions are kept down; they are given the lowest wages, worked under the worst conditions so that we become a ready supply of cheap labor at all times.

Must Organize.

The speaker pointed out the need for union organization among Negro workers and cooperation with white workers. He commended the league for linking its struggles with the oppressed workers of the south. He further called for study and understanding of the struggles of the oppressed Nicaraguans and other oppressed people of the world.

Workers' Platform.

This movement is perhaps one of the most significant movements of workers, both Negro and white, in Wisconsin if not in the country at the present time. It is significant because of its working class nature and the unity of Negro and white workers on this basis, as well as a signal for Negro and white workers everywhere to unify on this common basis. Our platform includes these declarations:

- 1.—We have lost faith in the old parties who have betrayed us.
- 2.—We seek and favor unity with other workers of other nationalities.
- 3.—The death rate among Negro workers is higher than other elements because of bad housing and unhealthy conditions. This is brought about through their segregation into the most deplorable sections. We are against segregation in the schools.
- 4.—We insist that there be no discrimination because of color in the employment of city workers. We insist that we be admitted into the skilled trades on an equal basis with other workers for the same pay. We are cognizant that we are employed at lower wages in many trades than white workers. This intensifies racial feelings because it tends to lower the standards of all workers. Our struggle for equality is therefore a struggle to improve the conditions of white workers as well as our own.

In the Trade Unions.

5.—We insist on the abolition of barriers and other means of discrimination in the trade unions. We seek solidarity. We are inspired by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. We are against company unions.

Interracial Solidarity.

We know that racial discrimination is fostered by exploiters of labor against the common interests of all workers. We are for joint action. We are for higher wages and better standards.

Oppression in South.

We will use our political influence against the outrages practiced upon our brothers in the South lands: Jim Crowism, discrimination and exploitation.